1: Karsten--62 (1916-18) 1935 Jivaro
123, 579 (1928-29)

"From the point view of my studies of Indian customs of course my sojourn in Shakaĕma's house was extremely fruitful. During the two weeks our visit lasted I filled more pages in my note-book than otherwise I usually did among the Jibaros during months. But apart from this, my stay among Indians engaged in celebrating this savage feast was so trying that I needed all my strength of will to hold out. It is true that I did not witness such excesses in drunkenness as I had expected. The mestizos of Macas had told me that in their feasts the Jibaro Indians drink their natives [sic] beers excessively and that in their drunken condition they frequently engage in fights with one another with the result that even manslaughter sometimes takes place. There is some truth in these assertions, at least in so far that manioc-beer is really consumed in enormous quantities, being the most important entertainment at the Indian feasts. Although quarrels and even fights may occasionally ensue, such incidents are rare--unless the Indians drink brandy which is unfortunately sometimes brought from Macas. The Indians themselves are aware of the danger and therefore try to keep watch over and control one another at the feasts, the women particularly playing the role of mediators when quarrels arise. As soon as the drink rose to a youth's head so strongly that he threatened to become a danger to his fellows, he was at once deprived of his weapons, from which the warriors in normal cases never part, not even in a house."

26: Brüning--55 (1902) 1928 Jívaro
116, 273, 579

We have been informed of occasional brawls between drunken Indians. In the foreground of Illustration 2 one can see one of these noble warriors standing next to a member of our expedition and holding a drinking cup to his mouth. The small woman is submissively waiting until her master has emptied the cup so that she can fill it again.